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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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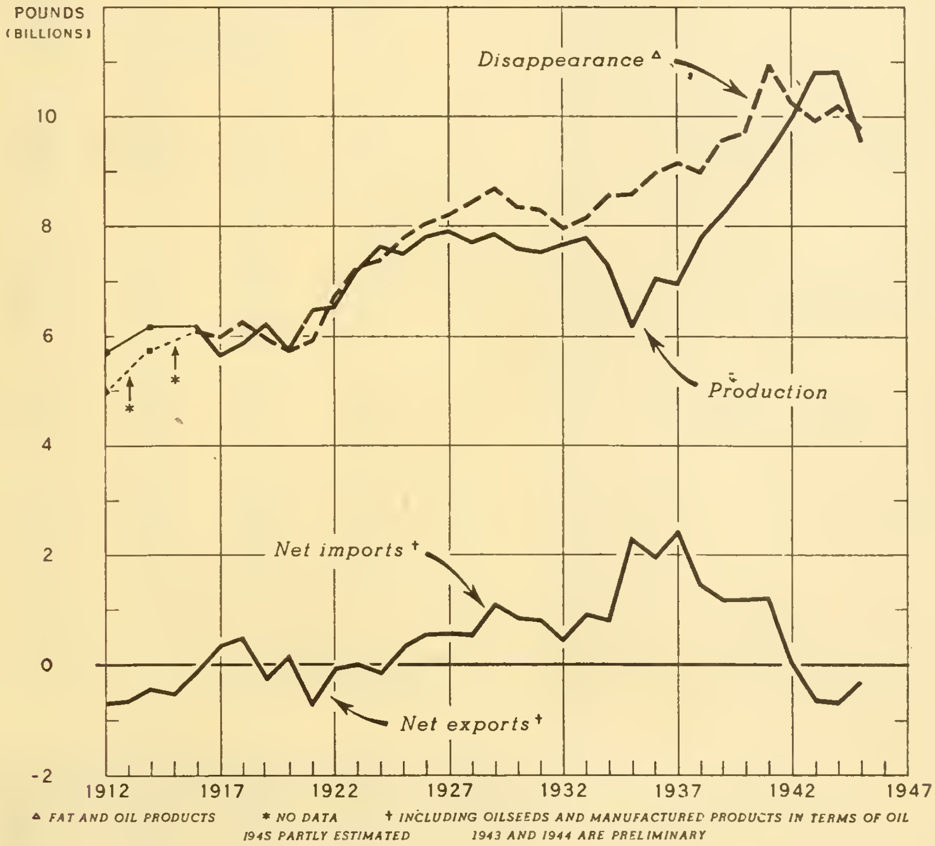
FATS AND OILS: PRODUCTION FROM DOMESTIC MATERIALS, NET FOREIGN TRADE AND DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE, UNITED STATES, 1912-45



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45568 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Despite curtailed imports and increased exports, consumption of fats and oils in the United States during the war was maintained at a high level by a greatly expanded domestic output, notably of lard, grease, linseed oil, and soybean oil. Domestic production declined in 1945, however, and for the next year or two is likely to be less than 10 billion pounds, compared with the wartime peak of 10.8 billion pounds. Imports will increase materially in the next two or three years as world export supplies expand to the prewar volume.

Assuming a high national income and a high rate of industrial activity, domestic demand for fats and oils in the next 2 years probably will be strong enough to support a yearly consumption of about 11 billion pounds at prices only slightly to moderately lower than in 1945.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, September 1943 and 1944, July-September 1945

PRICES

Item	September		1945		
	1943	1944	July	August	September
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5
Butter, 92-score, New York	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Shortening containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, edible, returnable drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y.	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.4
Sunflower oil, semi-refined, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y.	---	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, c.i.f. Pacific Coast 1/	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Ceylon, crude, bulk, N. Y. 1/	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Olive oil, California, edible, drums, N. Y.	62.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7
Palm oil, Congo, crude, bulk, N. Y. 1/	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Rape oil, refined, denatured, bulk, New Orleans	2/11.5	2/11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Cottonseed oil foots, raw, (50% T.F.A.) delivered, East	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Linseed oil, raw, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y.	26.2	20.4	24.4	24.8	24.8
Tung oil, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	17.7	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.8
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P., bbl., N. Y.	36.5	31.4	33.2	33.2	33.2
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	12.0	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.5
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80%, drums or tanks, N. Y.	11.5	3/10.0	3/11.1	3/11.1	3/11.3
INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)					
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	142	142	142	142	142
Eight domestic fats and oils	101	101	101	101	101
All fats and oils (27 items)	108	108	108	108	108
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	96	96	96	96	96
Marine animal oils	132	132	131	131	131
Vegetable oils, domestic	132	134	134	134	134
Vegetable oils, foreign	157	156	156	156	156
Grouped by use:					
Butter	93	93	93	93	93
Butter, seasonally adjusted	92	92	101	96	92
Lard	105	105	105	105	105
Other food fats	139	141	141	141	141
All food fats	103	103	103	103	103
Soap fats	120	120	120	120	120
Drying oils	150	149	148	148	148
Miscellaneous oils	117	116	115	115	115
All industrial fats and oils	132	131	131	131	131

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of Production and Marketing Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable. Index numbers of earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 2/ C.i.f. New York. 3/ Tanks only.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Prices of fats and oils in the United States probably will continue at high levels through 1946 and early 1947. If price ceilings are removed in 1946, prices of some fats and oils would advance.

Despite high prices in prospect for oils, prices of domestic oilseeds may average moderately lower in 1946-47 than in the current marketing year, partly because of lower prices in prospect for oilseed meal in late 1946 and 1947. Demand for high-protein feeds may be less strong during the summer and fall of 1946 than in 1945, reflecting a probable decline in returns to poultry and dairy producers.

Soybean prices are now supported by means of processor subsidies, with prices to farmers averaging about $2.05 per bushel, approximately 30 cents higher than the oil and meal equivalent value of soybeans. If the processor subsidy is withdrawn after 1945-crop contracts are completed, prices to growers would decline by approximately the amount of the subsidy. Any tendency for oil prices to advance probably would be offset by a declining tendency in meal prices. The support price for soybeans in 1946-47, under the "Steagall Amendment," and with the comparable price at the present level, could be reduced to $1.50 per bushel. However, soybean acreage and

production may decline in 1946 as a result of shifts into hay and pasture. A crop 5 to 10 percent smaller than in 1945 would bring supplies of edible fats and oils into balance with probable demand at 1945 prices. This would tend to maintain soybean prices at a level moderately above 90 percent of the comparable price.

The flaxseed price support, if placed at 90 percent of the present parity, would be about $2.65 per bushel, farm price basis, 9 percent less than the prospective average farm price of $2.90 this season. The current price for flaxseed reflects ceiling prices of linseed oil and meal. If price ceilings are removed in 1946, linseed oil and flaxseed prices would advance. Flaxseed acreage will be substantially reduced in 1946 unless special incentives are offered to growers. In 1945, a payment of $5.00 per acre was made. Reduction in acreage would tend to support linseed oil prices and, to a lesser extent, linseed meal prices, at high levels in the summer and fall of 1946, but not in the winter and spring of 1947 if Argentine flaxseed becomes available in large volume at that time.

Demand for shelled peanut products will be moderately lower in 1946-47 than in the past 2 years. Prices of peanuts, if supported at 90 percent of parity for peanuts for nuts, would be slightly over $150 per ton, only 7 percent less than the prospective price in 1945-46. At this price, peanut production probably would be maintained at a relatively high level.

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials probably will be slightly larger in 1946 than in 1945. The principal increase in supplies, however, will be in imports. Copra and tung oil imports probably will expand, and some increase in imports of flaxseed is likely. Imports of edible oils and fats will be small, especially in the first half of 1946, as a result of diversion under international allocation of a substantial part of world export supplies to Europe. Exports of lard and soybeans from the United States to Europe in 1946 are likely to be larger than prewar, but total exports of fats will be considerably reduced from 1945. The United States may have a net import balance in fats and oils in 1946 for the first time since 1941. Inventories of fats and oils at the beginning of 1946, however, may be around 500 million pounds smaller (about 25 percent) than a year earlier. This will be a major offset to prospective increases in production and imports. Demand for oils and fats to rebuild stocks will tend to strengthen the total demand for fats and oils throughout 1946.

Exports of fats and oils in 1945 from Asia, Africa, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands, and production of whale oil in the Antarctic, are estimated at only 4.3 billion pounds, compared with a prewar average of 9.6 billion pounds annually. It will be 1947 at the earliest before world export supplies approach the prewar level. With a strong European demand for fats and oils, it also will be 1947 before net imports into the United States come near the prewar average of 1.5 billion pounds. Demand in the United States, however, is expected to continue strong. Consumption of fats and oils in 1947, at the 1945 level of prices, probably would be near the prewar peak of 11 billion pounds. This would leave at least 9.5 billion pounds to be provided from domestic materials. Domestic output is now running at about that level. Some changes in output of individual items are likely in the next 2 years, but the over-all total probably will be relatively stable.

Lard prices may decline in mid-1947 as a result of increased competition from lower-priced fats (notably tropical oils and whale oil) in European markets. A decline in lard prices would tend to depress prices of other fats and oils in the United States. But no major decline in fats and oils prices is likely in 1947, unless a general business recession occurs, as in 1921.

— October 15, 1945

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Output of fats and oils from domestic materials in 1945 may total about 9.5 billion pounds, 1.3 billion pounds less than in 1944. The effect of this reduction on the civilian supply was moderated in early 1945 by relatively large stocks of lard, linseed oil, and other fats on hand at the beginning of the year. By midyear, stocks of fats and oils were near minimum working levels. Scarcities reached their most acute stage in the late summer. A seasonal increase in production of lard and vegetable oils this fall, together with cutbacks in military procurement, are bringing moderate relief to civilian users of fats.

Exports of fats and oils to our Allies continued large in the first half of 1945, but are now sharply reduced, chiefly because of short supplies. Imports are arriving in the smallest volume in many years, in part as the result of diversion of export supplies in surplus areas to Europe. Net exports of fats and oils from the United States in 1945 are likely to total about 300 million pounds, compared with 650 million pounds in 1943 and 1944. In 1937-41, the United States had an average net import balance of approximately 1,500 million pounds annually, with imports consisting chiefly of soap fats, drying oils, olive oil, and fish-liver oils.

With minor exceptions, prices of fats and oils have remained at ceilings during the past 3 years. The current index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils, at 108 percent of the 1924-29 average, is the same as in 1944, but is 50 percent higher than the 1937-41 average.

Domestic Supply of Fats and Oils to be Moderately Increased in 1946

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials may be slightly greater in total in 1946 than in 1945, on the basis of present crop and livestock indications. Butter production is likely to expand as military and export demand for evaporated milk and other manufactured whole milk products shrinks. With an indicated increase in the number of sows to farrow this fall, lard production is expected to be larger than a year earlier in the late spring and summer of 1946, when 1945 fall pigs will be marketed. But output of lard this winter may be somewhat smaller than a year earlier, reflecting a 7-percent reduction in the pig crop last spring. Production of linseed oil from domestic flaxseed will be materially greater in the first half of 1946 than the unusually low output in the first half of 1945, as a result of an increase of over 50 percent in flaxseed production this year. The larger crop of soybeans in 1945 will result in some increase in soybean oil output in 1946, but this increase probably will be limited, because larger quantities of soybeans will be exported. On the other hand, production of cottonseed oil will be substantially smaller in the first half of 1946 than a year earlier, because of an indicated reduction of 20 percent in the 1945 cotton crop. Balancing out these factors, total production of fats from domestic materials may be 150 to 250 million pounds larger in 1946 than the 9,500 million pounds likely to be produced in 1945. But production would still be about 1 billion pounds less than the record production of 10.8 billion pounds in 1943 and 1944, when hog slaughter and lard production were at exceptionally high levels.

Reduction in military procurement of fats and oils in 1946 will mean additional civilian supplies. On a per-capita basis, however, this increase will be slight, as the civilian population will expand with the release of men from the armed forces.

Any major increase in domestic supplies of fats in 1946 must come from imports. Moderately larger quantities of South American flaxseed will be available to the United States in 1946 than in 1945. In addition, some Philippine copra will be imported, and tung oil from China probably will become available in some volume. Exports of fats and oils from the United States will be smaller in 1946 than in 1945; the United States next year may have a net import balance in fats and oils for the first time since 1941.

Inventories of fats and oils at the beginning of 1946 will be materially smaller than a year earlier. Factory and warehouse stocks on August 1, the latest reported, totaled 1,751 million pounds, 885 million pounds less than a year earlier. Stocks are now low, and will not decline much, if any, before December 31. Last year, stocks declined 430 million pounds from August 1 to December 31. Reduction in inventories at the beginning of 1946, compared with a year earlier, amounting probably to about 500 million pounds, will to a large extent offset prospective increases in supplies from domestic production and imports.

World Exports From Normal Surplus Areas Less Than One-Half Prewar; Shortage to Extend into 1947

Supplies of fats and oils available in 1945 to the United States and Europe from other parts of the world total approximately 4.3 billion pounds compared with about 9.6 billion pounds in prewar years. This reduction is due principally to loss of supplies from Asia, including the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies, and to curtailment of whaling in Antarctic waters. There also are substantial reductions from prewar in the quantity of oilseeds and oils available from Africa and South America, partly as a result of droughts and partly because of disrupted markets and shipping conditions during the war.

Table 2.- Net exports of fats and oils (including butter) from major surplus-producing areas, 1945 compared with prewar

Area	Average, 1934-38	Indicated, 1945	Decrease
	Billion pounds	Billion pounds	Billion pounds
Asia	4.0	.7	3.3
Africa	2.1	1.7	.4
South America	1.6	1.2	.4
Antarctic	1.0	1/	1.0
Australia and New Zealand	.6	.5	.1
Other Oceania	.3	.2	.1
Total	9.6	4.3	5.3

1934-38, based mainly on the International Yearbook of Agriculture.
1945, estimates of Combined Food Board.
1/ Less than 50 million pounds.

World exports of fats and oils in 1946 will still be substantially less than prewar, and at least moderately less in 1947. Full restoration of world exports to the prewar level is not likely to occur before 1948.

Development of oil-palm plantations now under way in West Africa indicates a trend which may add materially to world supplies of palm oil in future years. Climatic conditions also are favorable to further expansion of tropical-oil production in the Far East and Brazil. But these are longer-time developments. It is likely to be several years before world export supplies materially exceed the prewar volume.

Prices to Remain High in 1946 Despite Reduction in Consumer Income

Even with some reduction in national income, consumer demand for fats and oils, at 1945 prices, probably would support a domestic consumption, including military use, of 10.5 to 11 billion pounds in 1946. This compares with a total domestic utilization of about 9.7 billion pounds in 1945, when civilian use was severely restricted (table 6). It is unlikely that available supplies of fats and oils for domestic consumption in 1946 will be as large as 10.5 billion pounds. If price ceilings are removed, prices of most fats and oils undoubtedly would advance.

Prices of a few relatively high-priced oils may decline in 1946, depending on the volume of imports and on Government action with respect to ceiling prices. If ceilings on prices of fats and oils are removed, prices of the relatively high-priced oils might tend to be maintained while prices of other oils and fats advanced. Oils now relatively high in price include olive, tung, and oiticica.

Some Decline in Prices of Fats and Oils Possible in 1947

Industrial activity and consumer income in the United States during the next few years are expected to be much higher than prewar, though lower than in 1945. At the present level of prices of fats and oils, annual consumption for both food and nonfood uses would be 75 to 80 pounds per capita if supplies were freely available. This would mean a total domestic consump tion of about 11 billion pounds in 1947, roughly 1 billion pounds more than in 1945, and the same as the peak consumption reached in 1941.

With present world export supplies of fats and oils less than 50 percent of the prewar level, it will be 1947, at the earliest, before net impor into the United States approach the 1937-41 average of 1.5 billion pounds. If net imports are that high, approximately 9.5 billion pounds of domestic fats and oils would be needed in 1947, about the same as domestic production in 1945 and slightly less than the production in prospect for 1946.

As world export supplies, including supplies of whale oil, increase ir 1947, European requirements will be more nearly met by imports from sources other than the United States than in 1946, and with fats that are likely to be lower priced than most domestic fats. Lard prices may decline by mid-1947 as competition from foreign-produced fats in European markets becomes more pronounced. A similar situation is likely to develop in the case of soybean and soybean oil, which are also export commodities. Prices of other domestic fats and oils would be influenced to some extent by weakness in lard and soybean oil prices. However, price declines in 1947 probably will be moderate, unless business activity generally experiences a sharp cut-back, as in 1921.

Oilseed Prices Unchanged in 1945-46

National average prices received by farmers for oilseeds will be nearly the same in 1945-46 as a year earlier. Price supports and ceilings are the same for oilseeds produced in 1945 as for those produced in 1944, except that ceiling prices for flaxseed at California terminals have been increased 5 cents per bushel. This increase will have only a slight effect on the national average price for flaxseed. If ceilings on prices of fats and oils, oilmeal, and oilseeds are removed during the current marketing season, prices of flaxseed and cottonseed probably would advance. The price of soybeans is now supported by Government subsidy to processors above the equivalent oil and meal values, and a considerable rise in soybean oil and meal prices could occur without much change in prices of soybeans to growers. Season average prices to farmers for oilseeds in 1944-45 were as follows: Soybeans $2.06 per bushel, flaxseed $2.90 per bushel, cottonseed $52.70 per ton, and peanuts 8.05 cents per pound.

Some Decline in Oilseed Prices Likely in 1946-47

Prices to farmers for soybeans, flaxseed for oil, and peanuts for oil are required by the "Steagall Amendment" to be supported at 90 percent of the parity or comparable price for 2 full calendar years following a proclamation by the President or a declaration by Congress that hostilities have terminated. This would apply at least to 1946 crops and to 1947 crops marketed before 1948. Peanuts for nuts, as a "basic commodity," also are required to be supported at 90 percent of parity. Supports at these minimum levels would permit a considerably greater decline in support prices for soybeans than for flaxseed or peanuts for nuts. Prices of peanuts for oil, however, could decline materially, since the minimum support level for peanuts for oil is the comparable price, which is approximately one-half the parity price of peanuts for nuts.

At the mid-September level of the parity-price index, 90 percent of the "comparable" price for soybeans would be $1.50 per bushel, 27 percent below the 1944-45 average price of $2.06 per bushel. The support price for flaxseed, at the minimum level permissible, would be $2.65 per bushel, farm basis, 9 percent under the average price of $2.90 received last season. Ninety percent of the comparable price for peanuts for oil would be 3.68 cents per pound, less than half the average price that farmers received for all peanuts last season. However, 90 percent of parity for peanuts for nuts would be 7.52 cents per pound, only 7 percent under the 1944-45 average of 8.05 cents per pound.

The value of soybeans to processors averages $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel, f.o.b. country stations, on the basis of present ceiling prices for soybean oil, cake, and meal, and processing margins as stated in contracts between Commodity Credit Corporation and processors. The difference between the support price to farmers, $2.04 per bushel, and the value of soybeans to processors is paid from CCC funds. Prices of soybean oil probably will remain high in 1946 and early 1947, and may advance if ceilings are removed. However, demand for all livestock feed in late 1946 and 1947 may be less strong than in 1945 as a result of lower returns to poultry and dairy producers, and prices of soybean meal, as well as other high-protein feeds, may decline somewha in late 1946. A decline of $1 per ton in the price of soybean meal reduces the value of a bushel of soybeans about 2.4 cents. The present price of soybean meal, bulk, basis f.o.b. Decatur, is $45.00 per ton.

If the Government subsidy to crushers of soybeans is withdrawn in 1946-47, and price ceilings on oil and meal are removed, the price to growers for soybeans probably would decline, with the extent of the decline depending in part on the size of the 1946 soybean crop. After allowances for probable production and imports of other edible oils and fats, about 1,300 million pounds of crude soybean oil would be needed in 1946-47 to bring supplies of edible fats and oils in balance with probable demand, at 1945 prices. A soybean crop in 1946 on an acreage as large as in 1945 would yield about 1,400 million pounds of oil. With a production of this magnitude, soybean-oil prices would be moderately lower than in 1945, and meal prices would be materially lower.

However, acreage of intertilled crops in the Corn Belt has been excessively large in the last 3 years, and there is considerable disposition on the part of farmers to reduce soybean acreage and devote more land to pasture and hay crops. A reduction in soybean acreage is likely in 1946, and some reduction in output of soybeans probably will occur even with increased plantings of high-yielding Lincoln seed beans. Under these conditions, prices of soybean oil may be maintained at about the 1945 level and meal prices are likely to decline only moderately.

Flaxseed prices will be supported at least at 90 percent of parity for the 1946 crop. On the basis of the present parity this would be only 9 percent less than the actual price received in 1945. Unless there is a special incentive program for 1946-47, flaxseed acreage will decline at least a fourth. A decline of 50 percent from the very high acreage level of 1943 occurred in 1944, when prices of other crops were more attractive to flaxseed growers than the price of flaxseed, which was then close to the present level. A payment to growers of $5 per acre stimulated flaxseed acreage and production in 1945. With reduced flaxseed production in 1946, linseed-oil prices would advance, if ceilings were removed. This advance probably would carry the price of flaxseed considerably above the present level, at least during the early part of the 1946 marketing season. The supply of Argentine flaxseed in 1946 will still be below prewar levels and a large proportion of this supply will be absorbed by European buyers. A material increase in marketings of Argentine flaxseed in early 1947, however, would result in severe competition from lower-priced imported seed, and domestic flaxseed prices might decline sharply by the spring of 1947.

Domestic demand for peanut butter, shelled peanuts, and peanut candy is expected to recede as supplies of imported nuts, butter, chocolate, and sugar return to prewar levels, and as consumer expenditures for food decline. However, there was a persistent upward trend in demand for peanut products in the 20 years before the war, and this trend probably will continue. Peanut acreage and production in the future years is likely to remain well above the prewar level. During the next 2 years prices of peanuts for nuts, which make up the greater part of the commercial supply, are to be supported at at least 90 percent of parity. In 1935-39 peanut prices averaged only 57 percent of parity.

OUTLOOK FOR WORLD SUPPLIES OF PRINCIPAL FATS

Oilseeds and Oils - By commodities, the largest reductions from prewar e ports in 1945 were in coconut oil and copra, whale oil, linseed oil and flaxseed soybean oil and soybeans, peanut oil and peanuts, and palm oil. The quickest recovery to prewar levels probably will be made by the annual crops and whale oil. Acreages of flaxseed and peanuts can be expanded rapidly in response to the relatively high prices for fats and oils likely to prevail throughout the world unti supplies approach the prewar level. Production and exports of coconut and palm oils may be slower in reaching full prewar volume, because it will take time to restore neglected plantations and processing facilities to prewar productivity. Recovery of whale oil production depends largely on outfitting of new factory sh A number of British and Norweigan whaling expeditions will set out this fall fo the Antarctic. Production of whale oil in 1946 may reach one-fourth to one-thir the prewar level, and, with additional expeditions, production in 1947 could approach the prewar annual total of over 1 billion pounds.

Copra and coconut oil - Exports of copra and coconut oil in 1945 from primary producing areas probably will total less than 0.5 billion pounds in terms of oil compared with world exports before the war of about 2.3 billion pounds annual Ceylon and eastern Oceania were the only major sources of these commodities rema ing available to the United Nations after the Japanese conquests in early 1942. Very little copra is being exported in 1945 from the areas that were occupied by the Japanese during the war.

In the Philippines, production and exports of copra have been hampered by severe shortages of inter-island shipping, trucks, bagging, imported consumer good and ocean-shipping space. Steps are being taken to overcome these difficulties ar to organize procurement and export. With hostilities over and ocean cargo space now more freely available, the Philippines are likely to be the first major area t resume copra exports on a large scale. In the Netherlands Indies and British Malay it will be necessary to reestablish economic conditions on which copra trade is based, such as an adequate supply of consumer goods, marketing organization, and shipping arrangements, as well as stabilize the political situation.

Net exports of copra and coconut oil from principal exporting countries i prewar years (average 1934-38) were as follows in terms of oil:

	Million pounds
Philippine Islands	757
Netherlands Indies	702
British Malaya	209
Ceylon	234
Other Asia	16
Oceania	304
Africa	89
Total	2,311

Flaxseed and linseed oil - World export supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil in 1945 may total only 400 to 500 million pounds in terms of oil, compared with a prewar average of 1,350 million pounds. This reduction is due largely to an exceptionally small export surplus this year in Argentina. In 1930-39, Argentina produced on the average about 67 million bushels of flaxseed and exported about 60 million bushels annually, equivalent roughly to 1.1 billion pounds of linseed oil The wartime loss of continental European markets for flaxseed, together with a severe curtailment in import supplies of fuel oil and coal, led to conversion of considerable flaxseed stocks in Argentina into oil and meal to be burned as fuel. The 1944-45 crop was reduced, by drought, to 31 million bushels. With continued use of flaxseed for fuel in early 1945, the exportable surplus for 1945 was estimated at only 15 million bushels -- equivalent to about 300 million pounds of oil .

The first official report on the acreage of flaxseed planted in Argentina this year indicates an area of 4,559,000 acres, 8 percent less than in 1944. Weather conditions have been favorable, however, since this acreage was planted. Pr pects are that the yield per seeded acre will be considerably better than the 10-year average of 8.6 bushels, and much better than the low yield of 6.3 bushels obtained last season. The exportable surplus of flaxseed from Argentina in 1946 may total 30 to 40 million bushels, equivalent to 600 to 800 million pounds of linseed

A substantial expansion of Argentine flaxseed acreage may occur in 1946. Under a recent agreement between the Argentine Government and the United States Commercial Corporation, most of the remaining exportable surplus of flaxseed from the 1944-45 and the export surplus from the 1945-46 crop will be sold by Argentina to the USCC at a price of $1.66 per bushel. The Argentine Government bought 1944-45-crop flaxseed from farmers at prices ranging from $0.98 to $1.08 per bushel and has guaranteed a minimum price to growers of $1.29 for the 1945-46 crop.

Argentina and India are the principal exporters of flaxseed and linseed oil. Before the war Canada had a net import balance. Average annual net exports in 193 39 from leading countries were as follows, in terms of oil:

	Million pounds
Argentina	1,094
India	181
Uruguay	59
Total	1,334

Peanuts and peanut oil - About 900 million pounds of peanuts and peanut oil in terms of oil, may be available in world trade in 1945, compared with nearly 1,5 million pounds in prewar years. In French West Africa, the crop was small in the war years. With access to France severely restricted, production of peanuts was n vigorously encouraged by the colonial Government. Drought also reduced peanut product in Africa in 1943 and in 1944. The export supply from French West Africa in 1945 may be only about 140 million pounds, in terms of oil, compared with a prewar average of 400 million pounds. Little, if any, export of peanut oil is expected from China and Manchuria, which furnished over 200 million pounds (in terms of oil) in prewar years. Supplies available from India, the chief exporter, with a normal volume of nearly 500 million pounds, probably will be moderately below prewar. British West Africa, which in prewar years exported about 250 million pounds, oil equivalent, annually, will export somewhat less than this in 1945. Exports from South America, a relatively minor source, are expected to be larger than prewar.

A substantial increase in peanut acreage is reported this year in the principal production sections of French West Africa. Export supplies of peanuts from that area are expected to be materially larger in 1946 than in 1945. Reopening of trade with the Far East may result in some exports of peanuts and peanu oil from China and Manchuria in 1946.

Annual prewar (1935-39) average net exports of peanuts and peanut oil, in terms of oil, from the principal exporting countries were as follows:

	Million pounds
India and Burma	493
China	149
Manchuria	73
Netherlands Indies	36
French West Africa	411
Nigeria and Gambia	248
Mozambique and Portugese Guinea	42
Tanganyika	14
Total	1,466

Palm oil and palm kernels - Palm oil and palm kernels are available from Africa in 1945 in nearly the prewar (1934-38 average) volume, amounting to 530 million pounds of palm oil and 650 million pounds of palm kernels, in terms of oil. But exports of palm oil from the Netherlands Indies and British Malaya are practically zero, compared with 450 million pounds before the war. Destruction of processing facilities in the Netherlands Indies is reported. This, together with neglect of plantations, probably will prevent early recovery of palm-oil exports from the Far East in large volume.

Soybeans - Manchurian soybeans may reappear in world markets in 1946. Prewar (1935-39 average) exports of soybeans and soybean oil from Manchuria amounted to about 90 million bushels in terms of beans, or 750 million pounds in terms of oil.

European Production of Fats and Oils Likely to be Below Prewar for Several Years

European production of fats and oils in the next few years probably will be below prewar levels, with the greatest decline in output of lard and unrendered pork fat. Pig numbers were reduced more than a third during the war, as a result of drastic curtailment of imports of grain and other feed concentrates. Not until 1948, at least, can animal-fat production in Europe be restored to prewar volume.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Slight Deterioration During September in Cottonseed and Soybean Prospects

Weather conditions were again unfavorable in September for the development of the cotton crop. Production of cottonseed this year is now indicated at 4,030,000 tons (assuming an average relationship between lint and seed output) compared with an indication of 4,135,000 tons on September 1. The 1944 production of cottonseed was 4,901,000 tons.

Prospects for soybeans declined slightly during September, with a sharp deterioration in Ohio. On the basis of October 1 conditions, a national crop of 196.6 million bushels is indicated, compared with 202.6 million bushels indicated a month earlier, and a 1944 crop of 192.9 million bushels.

Production of flaxseed this year is now indicated to be 35.9 million bushels, slightly more than indicated September 1, and 12.3 million bushels more than were produced in 1944. The indicated yield per acre is 8.6 bushels, 0.9 bushels more than last year, and the highest since 1942.

Indicated production of peanuts picked and threshed, on the basis of September 1 conditions, is 2,260 million pounds, nearly the same as indicated a month earlier and 149 million pounds larger than the 1944 crop.

Table 3.-Oilseeds: Yield per acre and production, 1943-45

Commodity	Yield per acre 1/				Production			
	Unit	1943	1944	Indicated 1945	Unit	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
Soybeans	Bu.	18.1	18.4	18.6	Mil. bu.	193.1	192.9	196.6
Flaxseed	"	8.2	7.7	8.6	" "	51.9	23.5	35.9
Cottonseed	Lb.	427	482	439	1,000 ton	4,688	4,901	4,030
Peanuts	"	603	670	698	Mil. lb.	2,135	2,111	2,260

1/ Soybeans, per acre harvested for beans; flaxseed, per planted acre; cottonseed, per acre in cultivation July 1; peanuts, per acre picked and threshed.

Household Fat Salvage Reduced During Summer; Increase Likely This Fall

Household fat salvage collections declined during the late spring and summer. This decline was due largely to a decrease in civilian meat supplies, particularly pork. Household fat collections in April-June, at 39.5 million pounds, amounted to 9.3 percent of total production of inedible tallow and greases, the same percentage as in January-March, and higher than in any other quarter since the beginning of the salvage campaign in August 1942. Collections of salvaged fat probably will rise in October-December, with increases in hog slaughter and civilian supplies of pork. Also, fat salvage is being encouraged by an increase, effective October 1, from 2 to 4 in the number of red points allowed housewives in exchange for each pound of fat turned in at meat stores.

Table 4.-Household fat salvage collections and apparent production of inedible tallow and greases, 1944 and 1945

Month	1944			1945		
	Household fat	Total inedible tallow and greases	Household fat as a percentage of total	Household fat	Total inedible tallow and greases	Household fat as a percentage of total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Pct.
January	13,696			14,583		
February	14,255			14,061		
March	16,063			16,310		
Total	44,014	553,050	8.0	44,954	484,062	9.3
April	15,783			14,671		
May	15,037			13,392		
June	14,844			1/11,408		
Total	45,664	507,938	9.0	39,471	424,986	9.3
July	12,524			1/10,111		
August	12,763					
September	11,057					
Total	36,344	438,689	8.3			
October	11,607					
November	10,505					
December	10,614					
Total	32,726	443,382	7.4			
Total for year	158,748	2/1,943,062	8.2			

Household fat salvage collections based on reports to Office of Price Administration by renderers and master collectors. Apparent production of inedible tallow and grease computed from factory consumption, imports, exports, and stocks (Bureau of the Census). Comparable data from beginning of fat salvage program in August 1942 are given in The Fats and Oils Situation for February 1945 (p.7) and November 1944 (p.10).

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

USDA Purchases of Fats and Oils Declining

Contracts to purchase fats and oils by the Department of Agriculture totaled 44 million pounds in July, 20 million pounds in August, and 12 million pounds in September, compared with average purchases of 52 million pounds monthly in January-June. Up to August 21, quantities purchased by USDA were chiefly for export under lend-lease and for shipment to U. S. territories under special programs. Quantities purchased since then also are mainly for export, but these exports will be financed largely by resale to foreign Governments or to UNRRA.

Table 5.-Purchases of fats and oils, and soybeans by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1941-45

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 July	Aug.	Sept. 1/	Jan. Sept
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.l
Butter	2/	34	120	106	2	2/	---	32
Lard and rendered pork fat	326	654	882	809	30	8	5	157
Other animal fats and oils 3/	2	30	61	2	2/	2/	2/	2/
Linseed oil	---	70	391	198	---	---	---	1
Soybeans (oil equivalent 4/)	4	4	9	2	---	---	---	35
Soybean oil	---	17	22	100	2/	---	---	5
Other vegetable oils	---	82	49	15	---	---	---	31
Shortening	---	46	62	8	---	8	7	18
Margarine (fat content) 5/	1	77	72	59	5	2	---	59
Soap (fat content) 5/	---	16	23	13	7	2	---	50
Total, fat equivalent	333	1,030	1,691	1,312	44	20	12	388
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Soybeans	450	400	983	206	---	---	---	3,846

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Includes fish-liver and fish oils.

4/ Oil equivalent estimated at 9 pounds of oil per bushel.

5/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine; 55 percent for soap.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Quotas Increased For Civilian Use of Oils & Fats

Manufacturers' quotas of oils and fats for use in civilian shortening and cooking and salad oils were increased on October 1 from 79 to 92 percent of base-period use (average use in the corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941). Quotas were increased to 88 percent by Amendment 19 to War Food Order 42, issued September 25. An additional 4 percent was authorized by Amendment 20, issued October 2, as an emergency allocation for the October-December period. Quotas for civilian shortening and cooking and salad oils were maintained at 85 percent of base-period use from October 1942, when limitations were first imposed, until April 1945. With the development of an acute shortage of fats and oils in early 1945, these quotas were reduced to 80 percent in April-June 1945, and to 79 percent in July-September. The present restoration of civilian quotas to a relatively high level is based on reductions in military requirements and termination of lend-lease.

Quotas for use of fats in manufacture of soap, paint, linoleum, and oilcloth also were increased October 1. Quotas of fats and oils for civilian package and bar soap (the types commonly purchased for household use) were rais from 74 to 78 percent of base-period use, by Amendment 7 to WFO 42b. Amendment 7 also specifically exempts from quota restrictions the use of fats and oils in soap for shipment to U.S. territories.

Quotas for drying-oil products (paints, varnish, linoleum, oilcloth, and coated fabrics) were increased October 1 from 45 to 75 percent of base-period use, by Amendment 6 to WFO 42a. The new quotas include military as well as civilian use, but regulations require manufacturers to grant priority to military orders for drying-oil products. Supplies of oils available for the manufacture of civilian drying-oil products, with the over-all quotas of 75 percent in effect, are estimated to be about equal to those that would be provided by civilian quotas of 65 percent. As military orders decline further, the proportion of products available to civilians will increase.

Restrictions on Linseed Oil Inventories Eased

Users of linseed oil were authorized by Amendment 2 to WFO 124, effective September 27, to accept delivery of quantities of linseed oil that would increase their inventory of any particular type (raw, blown, etc.) to not more than a 60-day supply. The maximum inventory since last January had been a 30-day supply. Amendment 2 also authorized users to purchase or contract to purchase quantities of linseed oil, which, added to quantities previously contracted for but undelivered and to inventories on hand, would total not more than a 12 months' supply. Previously, the limit had been placed at a 3 months' supply. This action was taken to permit normal trading in linseed oil during the season of heavy crushing just beginning.

Controls on Distribution of Technical Oils and Fats Removed

With military requirements reduced and many military orders canceled, controls were terminated October 1 on distribution of tall oil, neat's-foot oil, grease or lard oil, tallow oil, pig's-foot oil, red oil (oleic acid), stearic acid, and other fatty acids, through revocation of War Food Orders 53, 87, 129, and 136. WFO 137, restricting specific end uses as well as distribution of castor oil, also was terminated October 1. War Food orders affecting fats and oils now continuing in force are WFO 29 (allocation of edible oils), WFO 35 (limitation on use of rapeseed and mustardseed oils), WFO 42, 42a, and 42b (general limitation orders), WFO 43 (limitation on use of coconut, babassu, and palm kernel oils), WFO 67 (restrictions on inventories of inedible tallow and greases), and WFO 124 (restrictions on linseed oil inventories). Also WFO 59 authorizes rationing of food fats, and WFO 63 restricts private importation of certain fats and oils.

Tallow Returned to Import Control

Edible and inedible tallows were included with the list of commodities subject to War Food Order 63, by Amendment 5, effective September 20. Tallows had been ommitted from this list in Amendment 3, effective last July 20. WFO 63 requires specific authorization for private importation of specified food and agricultural products.

Table 6.- Supply and disposition of fats and oils, average 1937-41, annual 1942-45

Item	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945 1/
	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.
Production from domestic materials					
Butter: Creamery	1.780	1.764	1.674	1.487	
Farm	.431	.366	.341	.329	
Total	2.211	2.130	2.015	1.816	1.730
Lard and rendered pork fat:					
Inspected	1.224	1.724	2.080	2.367	
Other	.740	.745	.977	.848	
Total	1.964	2.469	3.056	3.215	2.100
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	.213	.277	.259	.198	.220
Corn oil	.155	.248	.237	.211	.220
Cottonseed oil	1.472	1.386	1.313	1.132	1.320
Peanut oil	.087	.077	.153	2/.108	.100
Soybean oil	.419	.762	1.234	1.246	1.320
Inedible tallow and greases	1.167	1.742	1.650	1.943	1.750
Marine animal oils	.243	.158	.175	.215	.210
Linseed oil 3/	.277	.699	.715	.729	.450
Other	.021	.035	.040	.037	.040
Total, from domestic materials	8.230	9.983	10.848	10.849	9.460
Stocks, January 1 (crude basis)	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2
Imports of oil and factory production of oil from imported materials 4/	2.0	1.0	.9	1.0	.7
Total supply	12.4	13.3	13.8	14.0	12.3
Exports, reexports, and shipments to U. S. territories 4/	.4	.9	1.6	1.6	1.0
Stocks, December 31 (crude basis)	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.7
Domestic disappearance	9.7	10.3	10.0	10.2	9.7
Military procurement, excluding relief	---	.5	.9	1.1	1.1
Estimated civilian disappearance	9.7	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.5

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Partly forecast.

2/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imported Argentine peanuts.

3/ Total production minus oil equivalent of net imports of flaxseed.

4/ Imports include shortening and soap in terms of fat content. Exports include margarine, shortening, and soap in terms of fat content, procurement by the Army, for European relief and procurement by the American Red Cross for prisoner-of-war packages. Exports do not include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported.

Table 7 .- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products, January-July, average 1938-41, 1944 and 1945

Item	Imports for consumption			Exports 1/		
	Average 1938-41	1944	1945 2/	Average 1938-41	1944	1945 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Primary fats						
Animal fats						
Butter	.9	1.7	3/	5.5	35.6	4/23.8
Lard	3/	---	.2	167.4	512.0	434.4
Oleo oil	---	---	---	2.1	2.4	.1
Stearine, animal, edible	3/	---	.2	.1	---	3/
Oleo stock	---	---	---	1.4	.2	---
Tallow, edible	.4	14.3	1.7	.1	1.1	3/
Tallow, inedible	2.4	32.9	31.6	.8	10.6	4.2
Greases	3/	3/	3/	2.4	1.7	3.9
Wool grease	1.4	3/	.5	---	---	---
Neat's-foot oil	---	.4	.6	.4	.1	3/
Total, animal	5.1	49.3	34.8	180.2	563.8	466.4
Marine fats						
Fish-liver oils	23.2	11.5	13.1	---	1.0	1.8
Fish oils	1.5	8.4	8.6	2.0	7.3	6.6
Marine mammal oils	11.4	1.4	.3	---	2.7	12.1
Total, marine	36.2	21.3	22.0	2.0	11.1	20.5
Vegetable fats						
Babassu oil	.1	.6	2.1	---	---	---
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	1.9	3.9	.2	---	---	---
Castor oil	.1	12.2	.9	.6	1.5	.9
Coconut oil	210.3	29.9	24.9	21.2	4.8	3/
Corn oil	6.3	3/	3/	.1	.2	.1
Cottonseed oil	21.2	4.6	18.7	6.7	3.7	6.0
Japan wax (tallow)	1.6	---	---	---	---	---
Linseed oil	3/	49.3	7.4	1.6	201.8	5.9
Oiticica oil	10.7	2.2	12.3	---	---	---
Olive oil, edible	32.2	.2	8.5	---	.1	3/
Olive-oil "foots"	12.6	---	---	---	.4	.1
Olive oil, inedible	3.0	.1	.1	---	3/	3/
Palm-kernel oil	1.0	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	153.1	35.6	52.4	10.7	3.4	13.9
Peanut oil	2.4	---	---	2.0	.1	.1
Perilla oil	13.9	---	---	---	3/	---
Rape oil	6.1	13.0	8.8	---	.2	.5
Sesame oil	1.9	.9	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	1.9	---	---	7.3	13.4	24.9
Sunflower oil	.1	16.0	55.4	5/	5/	36.0
Teaseed oil	2.6	---	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	53.0	1.7	---	2.6	.1	1.5
Vegetable tallow	.9	3/	.2	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats	---	.4	1.0	6/ 8.9	10.0	2.1
Vegetable oils, shipments to U. S. territories	---	---	---	6/ 5.4	4.7	4.5
Total, vegetable	536.6	170.6	192.9	67.3	244.6	96.5
Total, primary fats	577.9	241.2	249.7	249.4	819.4	583.5
Oil-bearing materials (in terms of oil)						
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	33.5	4.7	29.9	---	---	---
Castor beans (45 percent)	58.1	92.1	89.5	---	---	---
Copra (63 percent)	197.8	66.4	100.9	10.4	---	---
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	3/	---	.5	1.0
Flaxseed (34 percent)	176.9	161.9	49.3	---	.2	3/
Murumuru kernels (36 percent) 7/	.7	.1	.2	---	---	---
Palm-nut kernels (45 percent)	5.3	7.3	33.9	---	---	---
Peanuts, shelled (39 percent)	---	---	11.2	---	---	---
Perilla seed (37 percent)	.5	---	---	---	---	---
Sesame seed (47 percent)	2.8	2.5	3/	---	---	---
Soybeans (15 percent)	---	---	---	9.4	3.5	34.8
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	1.8	.2	3.8	---	---	---
Total, oil-bearing materials	477.5	335.2	318.7	19.9	4.2	35.8
Manufactured products (fat content)						
Margarine 8/	6/ 1.1	---	---	6/ .9	37.4	39.9
Shortening	6/ .7	3/	3/	6/ 4.9	8.6	15.1
Soap	6/ 1.8	.3	.1	6/18.3	17.8	29.2
Total, manufactured products	3.6	.3	.1	24.1	63.8	84.2
Total, primary fats, oil-bearing materials, and manufactured products in terms of oil	1,059.0	576.7	568.5	293.3	887.5	703.5

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, records of the Bureau of the Census, and reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

The following items are not included above: Procurement by the Army in 1945 for European relief, 65 million pounds of lard and 6 million pounds fat content of soap. Procurement of margarine, shortening, and soap by the American Red Cross for prisoner-of-war packages, in terms of fat content, 11 million pounds in 1944 and 10 million pounds in 1945.

1/ Includes shipments to U. S. territories of butter, lard, and manufactured products; reexports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots, and copra; and reexports in 1944 and 1945 of certain quantities of whale oil and sunflower oil reported in imports for consumption. Shipments include special programs of USDA in 1944 and 1945. 2/ Preliminary. Shipments partly estimated. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes actual weight of butter oil and spreads (Army). These were not reported separately prior to 1945. 5/ Not reported separately. 6/ Seven-twelfths of annual average. 7/ 1938-41, 35 percent. 8/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Table 8.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, September 1943 and 1944, July-September 1945.

Item	Unit	September 1943	September 1944	1945 July	1945 Aug.	1945 Sept.
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Oilseeds						
Castor beans, Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	75.00	72.40	82.50	82.50	82.50
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	51.90	52.30	55.00	52.50	51.40
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.05	3.10	3.11	3.10	3.10
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.84	2.90	2.89	2.89	2.89
Peanuts, No. 1 shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points	100 pounds	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
Peanuts, United States average	100 pounds	7.15	7.51	8.18	8.19	8.29
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	---	2.04	---	2.18	2.17
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	1.69	1.93	2.16	2.12	2.07
Oilseed Meals 1/						
Copra meal, Los Angeles	Short ton	51.50	49.00	2/50.00	2/50.00	2/49.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	" "	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.75	48.75
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	" "	54.45	54.45	54.45	54.75	54.75
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, Minneapolis	" "	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	" "	2/49.00	2/49.00	2/49.00	49.00	49.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. South-eastern mills	" "	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	" "	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Bagged, carlots.

2/ Original quotation adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.

Table 9.- Oleomargarine: Production, tax-paid withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, August 1943 and 1944, June-August 1945

Item	August		1945 1/		
	1943	1944	June	July	August
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Production:					
Colored	15,376	4,402	13,578	12,624	12,030
Uncolored	38,573	33,263	35,043	41,069	38,170
Total 2/	53,949	37,665	48,621	53,693	50,199
Tax-paid withdrawals for consumption in the United States and territories	38,036	34,353	31,383	37,846	39,785
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	1,191	706	641	662	822
Oleostearine	272	217	77	190	160
Lard, neutral	809	523	396	353	420
Oleo stock	315	46	156	139	206
Tallow	23	---	2	8	3
Total, animal	2,610	1,492	1,272	1,352	1,611
Cottonseed oil	20,650	13,755	19,816	21,982	20,123
Soybean oil	17,498	12,998	17,483	18,948	17,653
Peanut oil	266	1,507	259	425	665
Corn oil	214	870	623	888	760
Linseed oil	2,641	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed stearine	7	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed flakes	---	---	12	29	4
Soybean stearine	7	---	---	1	1
Soya flakes	6	21	5	7	10
Total, domestic vegetable	41,289	29,151	38,198	42,280	39,216
Sunflower oil	---	1	---	---	---
Total, foreign vegetable	---	1	---	---	---
Total fats and oils	43,899	30,644	39,470	43,632	40,827
Milk	9,063	6,684	8,348	9,133	8,437
Salt	1,758	1,829	1,480	1,675	1,612
Derivative of glycerin	98	58	80	91	80
Lecithin	44	44	43	53	50
Monostearine	35	35	37	42	42
Soda (Benzoate of)	34	27	33	36	35
Vitamin concentrate	11	7	9	10	11
Color	9	4	8	5	8
Estearine	---	8	7	10	15
Miscellaneous	2	3	1	3	1
Total, other materials	11,054	8,699	10,046	11,058	10,291
Total, all materials	54,953	39,343	49,516	54,690	51,118

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers.